

## TYPHOON WIPES OUT TOWN; MANY KILLED

City of 14,000 in Philippine Islands Is Destroyed by Storm.

### RELIEF SHIP DESPATCHED

Telegraphic Communications Interrupted—Four Steamers Reported in Danger Zone.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Great loss of life and property has resulted from a typhoon which swept a part of the Philippine Islands, according to despatches received at the bureau of insular affairs here today. The Governor-General of the Philippines cabled that the news has just reached Manila of the destruction of the town of Tacloban on November 25. The telegraphic communications were interrupted as a result of the storm and the report of the great loss of life was therefore delayed.

Three-fourths of the town was destroyed, it is stated, and all other houses were partially damaged. It is feared there has been great loss of life in Tacloban. The town has a population of about 14,000. It is the outlet for a considerable hemp district.

Capiz, the capital of the province of that name on the north coast of the island of Panay, reports the worst storm in its history. This town is the terminal of the railroad crossing the island from Iloilo and has a population of about 20,000. The extent of the damage at Capiz is not known.

The insular government today despatched a ship loaded with provisions, clothing and house building materials to Tacloban. More aid will be sent as conditions are learned. The American Red Cross cabled its representative in Manila today asking what relief measures might be taken by the National Society.

SEATTLE, Nov. 29.—Four Pacific liners are known to be in the zone of the typhoon which swept so many lives in the Philippines. They are the liners Belterophon and Proteus, bound from Seattle to Liverpool, which are in the Sea of Japan; the Tamba Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, due at Moji tomorrow; and the Ava Maru of the same line, due at Yokohama on December 6.

### INDIA'S GIFT A SENSATION.

Eleven Warships as Present From Princes Declared Impossible.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The gift of the Indian princes to Great Britain of three superdreadnoughts and nine first class armored cruisers remains the sensation of the hour, but it is pointed out that while the first announcement said that "the idea is still in its infancy and no official confirmation can yet be obtained," there are also other strong reasons why the proposal is not likely to take practical shape in the form suggested.

The cost of such a squadron would be at least \$80,000,000, which would be too large for the princes themselves to contribute. It would therefore have to be raised by taxing their subjects, which is a most undesirable thing from every point of view and it is entirely opposed to the British policy in India, which with the different colonies, already maintains a thoroughly efficient army which uses up one-fourth of her revenue.

It would be impossible for the native States to present ships unless British India followed in the proposal and in view of the above fact this is impossible. The native princes in India show their loyalty to the empire by furnishing quotas of troops for the imperial service. An increase in these, or as the forces are now mostly cavalry, an addition of infantry, it is suggested, would be a better plan.

The India office here and the Admiralty are still without official confirmation of the offer, which therefore must be received with some scepticism.

### TEACHERS' UNIONS ATTACKED.

French Chamber of Deputies Discusses Anti-Military Legislation.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The debate in the Chamber of Deputies over the Interpellations of the Government as to its action in compelling the schoolteachers to dissolve their unions was continued today. M. Messimy, who was Minister of War in the Calixtus Cabinet, made a speech, which deeply impressed the Deputies. He dealt with the action of the congress of teachers' unions in voting to support the *Société Solidaire* organization, an association through which the General Labor Confederation, under the guise of mutual aid, was propagating antimilitarism and antipatriotism.

M. Messimy said that in the month of July and August, 1911, he as Minister of War was compelled to consider measures for the mobilization of the army. This was at the period when the relations between France and Germany were greatly strained over the Agadir affair. While he was preparing these measures he discovered that there were antimilitarist centers existing in fifteen or sixteen regiments, where plots to seize the Colonies, Majors and other officers were discovered, along with schemes for the destruction of the mobilization instructions.

### CASTRO LEAVES TENERIFFE.

Former Venezuelan Dictator, Ill, on Way to Germany.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

TENERIFFE, Nov. 29.—Cipriano Castro, the former President of Venezuela, left here for Germany today. He sailed under the name of Pulante. The former dictator of Venezuela is ill.

Farquhar Syndicate's Terms Re-fused.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

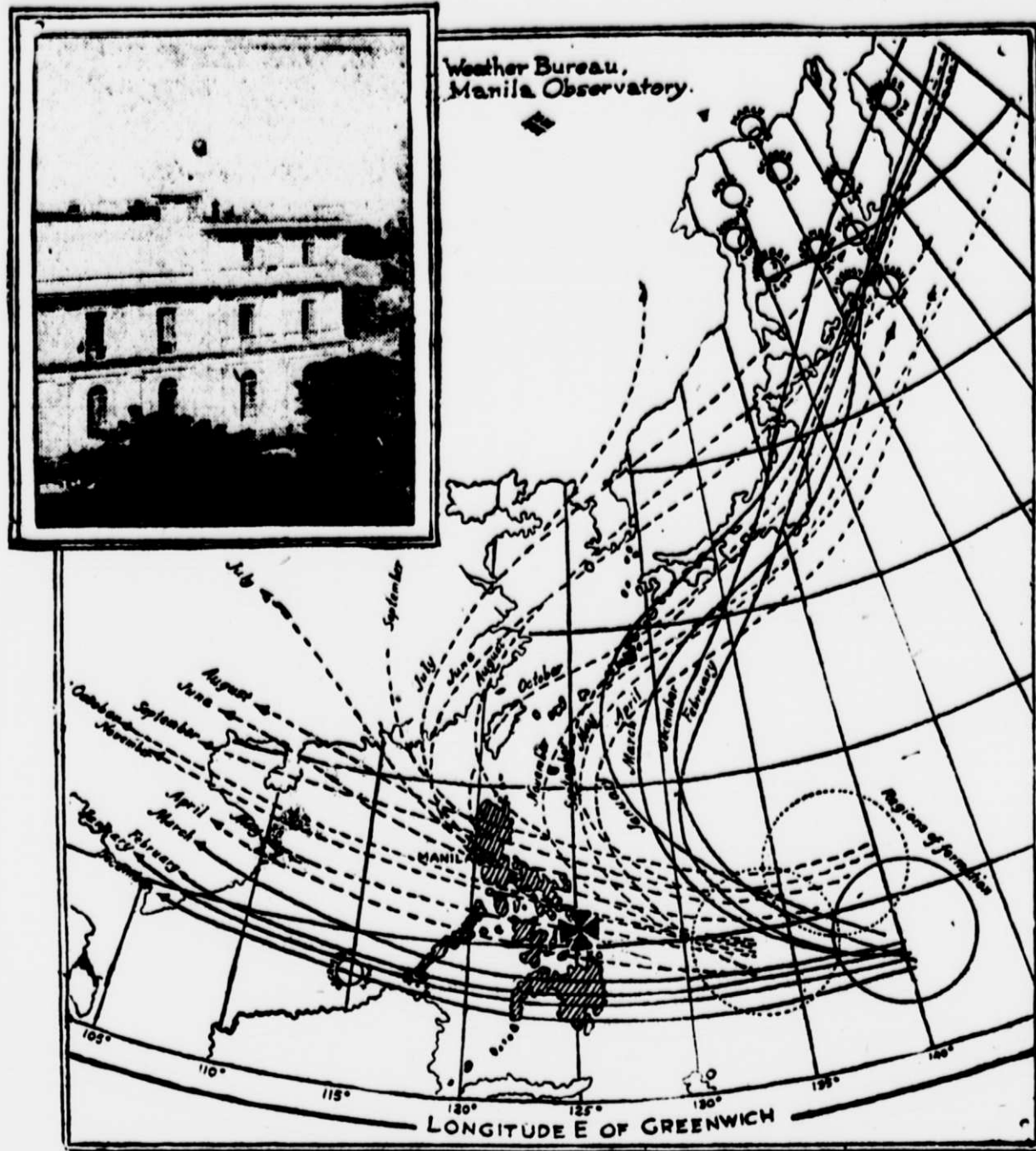
BROOKLYN, Nov. 29.—The Minister of Public Works has refused the conditions of payment in connection with the proposed Farquhar syndicate's acquisition of the State railways.

Sailing on La Lorraine.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—C. R. Miller and Charles Peabody have sailed for New York on the steamship La Lorraine.

## MAP SHOWING TRACK OF PHILIPPINE STORMS



## AUSTRO-SERVIAN SITUATION WORSE

Continued from First Page.

in Austria against Serbia. This is due to a great extent to the effect on the economic interests of the people wrought by the Serbian crisis. Men of all ranks, including professors, had to quit their pursuits when called to military duties and their incomes had suffered with their business to the detriment of their families. Trade and commerce suffered severely, the employees being dismissed by the wholesale. The large takings usual in the stores during the Christmas season have been reduced by three-quarters and tradesmen of every description complain of being ruined just as much as if a natural state of war existed. They suffered in a similar manner only four years ago and the result is that peace is less popular now than it was a few weeks ago.

Count von Berchtold, the Foreign Minister, however, remains cool and refuses to be influenced by passions of emotion.

The press discusses the reported proposal of Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, for a conference of the Powers with a view to the settlement of the Albanian, Dardanelles and Aegean Sea questions. The proposal is unknown in official circles here and has not been communicated to either Count von Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, or the Diplomatic Corps.

Austria-Hungary would not oppose such a conference if her interests were safeguarded beforehand, but a conference which aims to settle the general situation in the Balkans and European Turkey is improbable. In fact, a conference of registration alone is agreeable to Austria and her allies.

Bulgaria and Rumania are beginning to approach each other with a view to arranging their differences. Austria-Hungary is keenly desirous that this will be firmly and securely accomplished. Bulgaria up to the present has merely expressed her feelings and given promises of sincere friendship for Rumania. She probably wishes to await the final arrangements regarding Turkish territory in Europe before promising to concede anything to Rumania, who desires a portion of territory from Silistria to the Black Sea.

### TO SIGN ARMISTICE TO-DAY?

Report That Its Terms Will Leave Adrianople to Turks.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A Constantinople despatch to the Daily Mail says: "The Council of Ministers is still sitting at 7 P. M. A newspaper in close connection with the Government asserts that it has received a direct intimation that an armistice will be signed to-morrow (Saturday). The terms of the armistice will leave Adrianople to the Turks. The peace negotiations will begin immediately on a basis which has already been determined."

### MANY TURKS SURRENDER.

Two Divisions Lay Down Arms Before Bulgars at Marhamit.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Two divisions of

Turkish reserves surrendered to the Bulgars today near the little village of Marhamit, on the Aegean Sea, and Demotika, on the railroad line to the north. Demotika is but a short distance southwest of Adrianople, around which the Bulgarian and Serb besiegers are steadily tightening their lines.

The announcement of the surrender of the Turkish troops comes from Sofia. It is not believed that the divisions were recruited up to the full strength of 20,000 men for each division. The announcement does not give the number of prisoners. For some days there has come no news either of the movement of troops or of fighting in the country south of Demotika. Military men say that it is possible that the divisions were on their way to the relief of Adrianople.

There comes word from Adrianople that the besiegers are digging their trenches within 1,000 yards of the outer fortifications and that above the buildings of the foreign consuls white flags are waving to warn the Bulgars. It is said that the Turkish garrison has been divided by famine, disease and constant fighting to almost half its original strength.

There is rejoicing in Belgrade over the fact that Dibra, the last important town in Albania, has fallen to Serbian arms. The town, of some 10,000 inhabitants in times of peace, forty-five miles south of Pristina, was the last Serbian stronghold and where there arose the possibility of grave complications over the disappearance of the Austrian Consul, fell today only after a bloody struggle. There had come the fugitives from Monastir, joined by Arnaout and Muslim tribesmen, who turned on the Serbs and fought bitterly for this last defence in Albania, but the Serbs overcame them.

The capture of Dibra and the peaceful occupation of Durazzo, on the Adriatic, from which there may yet come fighting with Austria, present two contrasting characteristics of the Turkish fighting man in this war. At Dibra the troops were worn by days of hand to hand fighting. They had been beaten at Uskub and Salonica and Monastir. They had seen their officers flee; yet they fought with a desperate courage, and there was a fresh garrison, well provisioned, which surrendered without firing a shot. The Serbs swarmed into the city and their General sent a telegram of triumph to Austria.

"We have now occupied Durazzo for perpetuity."

### ENGLAND SHOWS ANXIETY.

Winston Churchill in Speech Says War Can Be Prevented.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, in a speech at the "Sud" club to-night said: "The most in circumstances so far as the foreign situation is concerned, by no means free from anxiety, yet several things may be said to be tending to limit this anxiety."

"The quarrel between Turkey and the Balkan States," continued Mr. Churchill, "was patent and plain. No one can speak at the 'Sud' club to-night without a gleam of light on the war as ever presented in the history of the world, but between a quarrel of that character and any honest divergence of interests and feelings which may exist between Austria and Russia there is an immense gulf. A naturally different order of ideas prevails, and although strong, natural feelings are excited in both countries there is no point of difference which patience and good feeling could not adjust and smooth away."

"A resort to war between these great empires would be a horror utterly disproportionate to any cause which exists and not compensated by any result which could be achieved."

"Great Britain, Germany, Italy and France are at peace. They desire peace; they owe peace to their people. There is no ground for a quarrel between them, absolutely none. They have only to continue to pursue together the simple and sincere policy which they have been following, trust one another, take one another's hands in confidence, and good will and no power under the sky can drive them from sanity and honor. The policy which Great Britain is pursuing has two objects, to limit the area of the present war and to promote as far as legitimately can be

done the permanent happiness of the Balkan and Hellenic peoples."

### GERMANY "READY FOR WAR."

Reichstag Officially Told Preliminary Have Been Initiated.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The German Minister of War in the Reichstag this afternoon in reply to a question said: "The 114 machine gun companies foreseen by law for 1912, were established on October 1. How the further strengthening of the legally established companies is to be proceeded with is shown by the estimates for 1913. Moreover, as nothing can be said about it publicly, I can give, in accordance with my duty, the assurance that for the event of war, the necessary preliminaries have been initiated."

The last sentence was emphatic and brought loud applause from the Deputies.

### NOT READY FOR CONFERENCE.

Situation Not Yet Ripe, Says German Foreign Minister.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

VIENNA, Nov. 29.—The Berlin correspondent of a Budapest newspaper sends his paper a report of an interview he had with Herr von Kiderling-Waechter, the German Foreign Secretary, in regard to Sir Edward Grey's proposal for an international conference as to the position of the Powers in the Balkans after the present war. The German Foreign Minister said:

"According to my views things have not developed sufficiently to render a conference desirable. The situation must be clearer and the points more defined and the desires must be more precise and reasonable. In short the situation is not ripe. When the Powers have agreed on a common programme for a conference it will be possible to decide whether a conference is necessary. If it is decided in the affirmative it will be merely a conference of registration. Until then the diplomatic negotiations must be continued."

"The programme of the Balkan Allies," continued the Foreign Secretary, "never mentioned that they wished territorial aggrandizement. It only spoke of freeing their oppressed brothers. Their later action against Albania contradicts the announced aims of the war, which were stated before its commencement. There is no reason in my opinion to regard the situation as so very favorable to-day, just as there was no reason for the pessimism of a few days ago."

### PRINCE GEORGE HAS TYPHOID.

Former Heir to Serbian Throne Contracted Fever at Front.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

VIENNA, Nov. 29.—A telegram received here from Belgrade says that Prince George, the former heir to the Serbian throne, but who renounced his claims, was brought there yesterday suffering from typhoid. He contracted the disease while at the front.

### ALBANIA NOW A NATION.

Provisional Government Notifies Italy She Is Independent.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

VIENNA, Nov. 29.—A telegram from Valona, Albania, to the Reichspost to-day says: "A meeting at Valona to-day a gathering of a national assembly of delegates from all parts of Albania, without religious distinction, proclaimed the independence of Albania and constituted a provisional government under the presidency of Ismail Kemal Bey."

LOUIS GURAKI, Secretary of the Assembly.

ROME, Nov. 29.—Marquis di San Giuliano, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received the following despatch from President Ismail Kemal Bey of the provisional government of Albania: "I have the honor to request that the Italian Government recognize the

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change of political life of the Albanian nation by the proclamation of independence.

"Albanians are convinced that the civilized world will protect them against any dismemberment of their territory."

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The Albanians are clamoring for their independence. They sent a message to that effect to President Fallieres to-day. They addressed the President as "His Majesty."

### MAY GIVE SERVIA AN OUTLET.

Such Is Plan of Provisional President of Albania.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The correspondent of the Times at Vienna telegraphs as follows:

"In the course of repeated conversations with Ismail Kemal Bey, the provisional President of free Albania, I received the impression that while desiring to preserve the integrity of Albanian territory and being determined to oppose a partition he is anxious to cultivate good political and economic relations with the Balkan States and does not mean to be adverse to the idea of such a settlement of the Serbian harbor question as would guarantee Serbia a free outlet at Durazzo."

"To-night I have reason to believe that the Austro-Hungarian Government is now prepared to consider such a solution, while maintaining objections to territorial acquisition by Serbia on the Adriatic."

### MORE FUNDS FOR THE BALKANS

American Red Cross Sends \$5,301 for War Relief.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—A total of \$5,301 was added to the contributions of the American Red Cross to the funds for relief in Turkey and the Balkans of this \$100,000 raised for the Red Cross societies of Bulgaria and Serbia, \$1,000 to Ambassador Rockhill at Constantinople and \$500 to the Greek Red Cross Society, and \$1,801, representing a collection made by a New York newspaper, was sent to the American Legation at Athens.

The American Red Cross has sent \$58,555 to aid the relief work in the Balkan wars.

### LOOTER GIVEN TWENTY YEARS.

Greeks Determined to Stamp Out Marauding in Salonica.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

SALONICA, Nov. 29.—In pursuance of the determination to stamp out looting here a Greek soldier has been court-martialed and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment for stealing a civilian's revolver.

The Grand Rabbi here refutes the reports of alleged anti-Jewish excesses on the part of the Greeks. He says that a few earlier complaints were very promptly remedied.

### NO CHOLERA WITH TOBACCO.

French Physician Declares It Prevents the Disease.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The *Gazette des Hopitaux* publishes a long article by Dr. Wenck stating that tobacco is the best preventive of cholera. He remarks that cholera has never yet appeared in a tobacco factory.

### CRUISER GOES TO SMYRNA.

U. S. S. Tennessee Leaves Malta for Turkish Waters.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

MALTA, Nov. 29.—The United States cruiser Tennessee, which stopped here on the way to Turkish waters, steamed for Smyrna to-day.

### TWO SALES IN LONDON.

Swan's Painting, "Orpheus's Charming Lions," Brings \$3,150.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—At a sale of pictures and portraits at Christie's to-day the Academician, Swan's "Orpheus's Charming Lions," sold for \$3,150. Frith's "Village Pastor" brought \$2,520 and Sir T. Lawrence's portrait of Kemble, the actor, \$2,100.

There was a sale at Sotheby's to-day of British and foreign military and naval medals, at which the Victoria Cross awarded to Stoker William Johnstone in 1854 and his Baltic medal sold for \$350. The total realized on the sale to-day was \$5,115.

### DIPLOMATIC STORK IN PARIS.

Mrs. Robbins, Wife of U. S. Third Secretary, a Mother.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Mrs. Warren D. Robbins, the wife of the third secretary of the United States Embassy here, to-day gave birth to a son.

Before his appointment to the embassy here Mr. Robbins resided at Fair Haven, Mass.

### EFFICIENCY SOCIETY DINNER.

Organization of an Industry for Ultimate Efficiency Discussed.

The organization of an industry for ultimate efficiency was the subject of discussion at the November meeting of the Efficiency Society after its monthly dinner at the Aldine Club last night. The protocol which has been in effect about a year in the cloak, suit and shirt industry in this city was considered by the speakers as the "furthest step taken in this country toward the goal of industrial peace."

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## ANOTHER PLOT TO KILL BURNS IS TOLD IN COURT

### Detectives Testify Dynamiters Planned to Place Bomb in His Room.

### PURSUIT OF FUGITIVES

#### Witnesses Describe Chase of McManigal and J. B. McNamara to Woods.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 29.—Raymond Burns and Detectives Ott, Keller and Duncan were interesting witnesses in the dynamiting case today, and it came out in their testimony that a suit case had been arranged with dynamite and clock works to be exploded near Detective William J. Burns to prevent the unearthing of the destroyers of the Los Angeles Times Building.

Ott, Keller and Duncan told of their trip into the woods of Wisconsin and the meeting there with the hunting party which included McManigal and J. B. McNamara. They had followed McNamara from Chicago to see where he would connect, the object being to find J. B. McNamara, whom they were tracing as J. B. Brice, the name he had used in California.

Raymond Burns testified the agency was on the track of J. B. Brice and J. W. McGraw, but they could not identify the two men. Hockin finally identified them. Hockin did not then know where J. B. McNamara was. Assuming that the two dynamiters would join, the three detectives were put on the trail of McNamigal and also located J. B. McNamara with him in Wisconsin.

Hockin also told the witness that the Los Angeles Times affair was managed by Tevimeco and Johansson and not by J. J. McNamara and that they took Smithy out from Chicago to help blow up the Times.

It was while W. J. Burns was on the trail of the dynamiters, said the witness, that Hockin told him of the plot formed in California to kill the detective. A suit case was to be loaded with explosive and the clockwork arrangement for setting it off and a man was to follow W. J. Burns from Los Angeles to Portland or Seattle and put the suit case in a room in the hotel next to the one that Burns should occupy. The explosion was to take place after midnight, when the man who had followed Burns with the suit case could be far away. Tevimeco said, according to Hockin, that they would never be safe till Burns was out of the way.

Olle Beard, 14 years of age and a resident of North Randall, Ohio, a self-confessed witness despite her youth, without hesitation pointed out Pete Smith and George Anderson as two of three men she had seen going toward the ore conveyor carrying a box suspended by a handle from a stick three hours before the explosion occurred.

One of the men "had a funny face," she said and another "had a sandy mustache." She couldn't describe the third man.

Edward Koyl, a store keeper, had testified yesterday that after the explosion he met Anderson in the road leading from the scene of the explosion.

That dynamite was used even against the work of their own men when friction between unions occurred was brought out by John F. Burke, a Philadelphia contractor. M. J. Cunnane, a defendant, was business agent of one local and in 1909 Burke was a sub-contractor, because he could not pay off more than once in every two weeks Cunnane would not let the members of Local No. 13 work for Burke said he then employed numbers of the rival ironworkers union and that shortly after the work began he met Cunnane again.

"Going to do that job with those snakes!" he said Cunnane asked.

Cunnane, he said, tried to get him to put members of No. 13 at work, but he refused.

"Oh, you'll never finish the job," he said Cunnane remarked. The explosion occurred January 28, 1909, just two weeks later, he testified.

## PESTILENCE FOLLOWS MEXICAN EARTHQUAKE

### Typhoid and Smallpox Carry Off Survivors in Stricken Acambay.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Nov. 29.—Thousands of persons were killed in the rural districts of Mexico by the earthquake which rocked the entire republic a week ago, and thousands of others are dying of starvation and doomed by disease as a result of the widespread devastation, according to news of the disaster which is just filtering into the capital.

To-day news was received from the City of Acambay, State of Mexico, fifty miles from here, where more than 1,000 were killed.

Acambay had a population of 3,000. The entire town was razed, not a single building being left standing.

Not only a few score inhabitants are left and these are starving to death or are suffering terrible hardships because of lack of shelter and care for the sick. Typhoid fever and smallpox have broken out and pitiful appeals for aid have been received.

Three hundred men, women and children were attending early morning mass in the Catholic church when the quake happened and less than a dozen were taken from the ruins alive. Not a single building within a radius of many miles of the city escaped destruction, according to Government advice.

A survivor of the catastrophe at Acambay arrived here this afternoon, and from him *The Sun* correspondent learned of the awful plight of the victims of the tremor. The quake, he said, dried all the wells, springs and streams in the State, and the only water the survivors could get was from scattered stagnant pools, the use of which soon spread disease and death. None of the dead in the wrecked buildings was taken out and the decaying bodies of humans and animals speedily bred pestilence.

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